

Stroud Building  
31-33 North Central Avenue  
Phoenix,  
Maricopa County,  
Arizona 85004

HABS No. AZ-147

HABS  
ARIZ,  
7-PHEN,  
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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service, Western Region  
Department of the Interior  
San Francisco, California 94102

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

## STROUD BUILDING

**Location:** 31-33 North Central Avenue (northeast corner of Central Avenue and alley north of Washington Street), Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona

Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates: Z12 E400320 N3701225  
USGS: Phoenix  
Scale 1: 24,000

**Present Owner:** City of Phoenix  
Community & Economic Development Dept.  
One North First Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-2357

Building will be demolished in 1990.

**Present Occupant:** Vacant

**Most Recent Occupants:** BJ's Cafe and Poor Tom's Cocktail Lounge

**Present Use:** Vacant

**Most Recent Use:** Cafe and cocktail lounge

**Significance:** The Stroud Building, constructed in 1900 and 1901, typifies the Queen Anne-style commercial buildings built at the turn of the century. It is one of the last buildings constructed in the style in Phoenix and at the time of documentation was among the few remaining Queen Anne-style commercial buildings in the city. The property was developed by Colonel Harrison E. Stroud, a Phoenix physician and developer.

**Report Prepared by:** Gerald A. Doyle & Associates, P.C.  
Historical Architects  
4331 North 12th Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85014-4580

**Date:** January 1990

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

The Stroud Building was developed by Colonel Harrison Edward Stroud, M.D., a Phoenix physician and entrepreneur (HABS photograph AZ-147-21). Dr. Stroud arrived in Phoenix in 1893 and developed a large practice of medicine, specializing in the treatment of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases. His practice apparently prospered, and, in addition to the Stroud Building, he owned other valuable properties. In 1896, Stroud was appointed surgeon general of Arizona Territory by the governor.

The south half of the building was constructed in 1900, and in the following year the north half was completed. Neither the architect, if indeed one was involved, nor the contractor has been identified.

During the ninety years of its existence, the Stroud Building has seen many tenants. Nevertheless, both the exterior and interior of the building probably remained virtually unaltered until the 1950s. At that time a metal lath and plaster upper-story facade was applied over the west elevation, concealing (and leaving largely intact) the original windows and brick wall (HABS photograph AZ-147-24); and the original lower facade was replaced with aluminum storefront components, largely destroying the original fabric of the building.

The north half of the building was designed as a restaurant and remained in that use from the time of construction until after World War II. Sometime later, probably in the 1950s, the interior of the first floor was totally remodeled to accommodate a cocktail lounge, which by 1984 had become an establishment frequented by street people. At the time of documentation no significant original features were recognizable on the first floor. The partitions shown on the accompanying first-floor plan all appear to have been constructed with gypsum board and other recently developed materials. However, the second story of the north half remained in a virtually unaltered condition, probably because it was unused in recent years.

The south half of the building was designed with furnished rooms on the second floor and a saloon on the first. At the time of documentation the second floor remained virtually intact, having been only slightly reconfigured and renovated to accommodate an insurance office, probably in the 1950s. In recent years, it appears the second floor reverted to use as furnished rooms for transients. Over the years from 1900 to 1984, the first floor underwent numerous modifications to accommodate the needs of changing tenants. At the time of documentation only traces of the original work remained.

The basements of both halves of the building were never fully improved. At the time of documentation they were cluttered with trash accumulated over recent years. Physical evidence suggests that the basement of the north half was utilized for canned food storage in past years, and the 1901 Sanborn map indicates that the basement of the south half contained a bowling alley at the time of construction.

The Stroud Building has served the following tenants and functions:

South Half

Central Saloon (1901)  
Furnished rooms (1901)  
Bowling alley (1901)  
Eddie Doyle's Cigar Stand (1908)  
Joffman Saloon; Jack Gibson, proprietor (1908)  
Saloon and lunch counter (1911)  
Pool hall (1915)  
Sign painting shop  
Awning shop (1915)  
Charter Oak Ins.(urance) Co.  
Indian curio shop  
BJ's Palace Cafe (1984)

North Half

American Kitchen (1905-1945)  
Ye Sing & Co., proprietor (1908)  
Tom & Sing, proprietors (1909-1914)  
Yee F. Sing, proprietor (1915-1945)  
Poor Tom's Cocktail Lounge (1984)

**B. Historical Context:**

1. **Block 21:** The Stroud Building is located on Block 21, the site of the earliest commercial development in Phoenix. Over the years from 1871, when William A. Hancock built the first commercial building at the northwest corner of what is now the intersection of Washington and First streets, Block 21 has remained a focal point of downtown Phoenix. Buildings have been constantly constructed, remodeled, and demolished on the block to suit the changing lifestyle, architectural technology, and commercial needs of the city. The streetscapes of the surrounding (four) streets have been in almost continuous change since 1871 to the present. Modern development has occurred (and is continuing) on the four adjacent, and other nearby, blocks.

Several locally notable individuals were associated with Block 21 during the first years of development, but none of the buildings utilized by them is extant today. Additionally, some of the earliest commercial and social activity of Phoenix occurred in buildings on Block 21. However, none of the nineteenth-century buildings associated with these early activities remain in recognizable form or context, although the Stroud Building, dating from 1900 and 1901, retains a sufficient level of architectural integrity to necessitate its documentation before the site is cleared for redevelopment. In addition to the Stroud Building, another building on Block 21, Hanny's, is historically noteworthy and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance; it will be incorporated into the redevelopment plans for the block.

2. **Early History of Phoenix:** The history of Phoenix traditionally begins with the arrival of John Y. T. Smith, sutler for Camp McDowell, who in 1867 established a hay camp along the Salt River to supply fodder and forage to the post. In December of the same year, John William (Jack) Swilling and a party from Wickenburg settled in the valley along the lower Salt River. Swilling organized a canal company to construct a series of irrigation ditches by re-excavating the ancient Hohokam waterways. The first canal was dug on the north bank of the Salt River, south of what is now the 5000 block of East Washington Street.

The activities of the Swilling party attracted additional settlers. In 1868, a General Land Office survey noted there were 50 persons in a settlement called Phoenix, a name which had already appeared on May 4, 1868, as an election precinct in the Yavapai County records. By 1870, the population of the Valley was 235. At a meeting of the settlers on October 20, 1870, a three-man committee was named to choose a townsite, and a week later, they were ready with a report. They told the again-assembled settlers that "... the most suitable site in the Valley for a town is the north one-half of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 3 East. ... the said town to be named Phoenix." Darrell Duppa, a member of the committee, usually is credited with suggesting the name Phoenix, predicting that the new town, like the mythical bird, would arise on the ashes of the old Hohokam settlements.

Captain William A. Hancock, a local resident, was employed in November 1870 to survey the townsite. By December 10, he had surveyed a sufficient number of lots on the eastern half of the townsite to enable the townsite officials to advertise a public sale on December 23 and 24, 1870. The money from the sale of lots was used to continue the survey, which was completed by Hancock in the spring of 1871. The surveyed and mapped area was one mile in length by half a mile in width and contained 320 acres laid out in a north-south, east-west grid pattern. There were ninety-eight blocks, most of which were 300 feet square. During 1871-72, most commercial buildings were constructed in the eastern half of the townsite along Washington Street between Centre Street (Central Avenue) and Maricopa (Second) Street. Before the end of the decade, buildings were being constructed throughout Block 21, which is bounded by Adams Street on the north, Montezuma (First) Street on the east, Washington Street on the south, and Centre Street (Central Avenue) on the west. Many of the early buildings constructed on Block 21 were associated with the birth of Phoenix.

The Maricopa County Immigration Union (formed in 1887) and the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce (formed in 1888) began a publicity campaign to attract immigrants and investors to the area. Various promotional activities focused on the agricultural productivity, the investment potential, and the healthy climate of the "Valley

of the Sun." Emphasis was placed on the stability of the city. In 1889, the Arizona Gazette editorialized:

Let other towns indulge in booms, but Phoenix will move ahead at her steady certain pace, grasping no more than she is entitled to, holding on to all that she gets, and in the race, distancing any portion of the Pacific Coast in legitimate, solid, and staying developments.

We want farmers, laborers and capitalists, but no boomers. Our citizens are building up and developing a country in which to make homes and not for temporary and questionable speculative purposes.

For almost a century from 1900 to 1990, the Stroud Building served the people of Phoenix in a variety of unpretentious roles--including those of saloon, tobacco shop, rooming house, pool hall, restaurant, Indian curio shop, insurance office, and cocktail lounge.

3. **Early Architecture of Phoenix:** In the 1870s, visitors described Phoenix as a "neat little town, constructed principally of adobe," or more simply, as a "mud town" (HABS photograph AZ-147-20). The traditional Sonoran-style buildings consisted of rectangular walls with high parapets, usually with the facade flush-fronted on the property line but occupying only a portion of the entire lot. The floors were smooth, hard-packed earth, and earth or mud, over poles and brush, was the roof covering. The price of imported materials was exorbitant, due to the high cost of overland transportation, so wood-frame and burned-brick buildings were virtually non-existent.

By the late 1870s, a transition in building style was beginning. A brick kiln was established in 1878, and the use of brick predominated during the building boom of 1878 and 1879. At the time, many adobe buildings in the business district were replaced by substantial brick ones. The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1883 and 1884, made wood, glass, stone, prefabricated components, and pressed and cast metal readily available.

To provide themselves with the comforts of the cities from which they came and to create the appearance necessary for a "real" town, the new settlers hastened to discard the use of native materials and to create architecture that resembled the rest of America. Thus, architecture in the Queen Anne, Eastlake, Shingle, High

Victorian Italianate, and late Second Empire styles began appearing, albeit in simpler versions than their Eastern counterparts (HABS photograph AZ-147-22).

An early influence on the development of Phoenix was a series of fires in the business district (Washington Street between Central Avenue and Second Street) in the mid-1880s. These fires resulted in the adoption of a fire code that excluded wood-frame construction within the business district. Consequently, brick construction with arched window heads (without wood lintels) came into widespread usage at the end of the nineteenth century.

The Stroud Building is an excellent example of commercial architecture in Phoenix at the turn of the century. Constructed in the Queen Anne style, the building has noteworthy brick detailing and a variety of industrialized components, including a pressed-steel ceiling, cast-iron (or steel) structural components, electrical wiring and decorative lighting fixtures, cast-iron sanitary piping, mortise locks, and milled wood products. Although the building has undergone a number of expeditious renovations and has suffered from hard use, many original features that give insight to the early building technology of Phoenix remain for study.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The Stroud Building is significant for its stylistic treatment and as an example of turn-of-the-century building technology. The building typifies the Queen Anne-style commercial structures common to the period in Phoenix. Noteworthy Queen Anne-style features found in the building include decorative brick work, especially that found in the cornice and below the second-story windows; an exposed cast-iron column and beam; and pressed-steel ceilings. Also, the cut-stone Moorish arch seen at the entrance to the central stairway illustrates the eclectic nature of the Queen Anne style in its waning years.

The Queen Anne-style commercial buildings of the late nineteenth century mark the departure from the architectural regionalism of adobe construction in Phoenix

to styles indistinguishable from those popular in other regions of the country. With the completion of the wagon road to the Southern Pacific Railroad station at Maricopa in 1879, Phoenix's builders were no longer dependent on local materials and could utilize components imported from both California and the East. Also, the establishment of a local brick factory in 1878 and the Standard Ironworks sometime before 1899 provided a ready source of modern construction materials for commercial and residential buildings.

Although the new materials and the Queen Anne style did not respond to the region's climate, they did reflect the current trends in American architecture and provided psychological relief to people translocated from the East and Midwest to Arizona. Additionally, the Queen Anne-style brick buildings symbolized to the new residents that Anglo culture was firmly established in the Southwest.

2. Condition of Fabric: The building is in poor condition, having suffered from lack of maintenance, unsympathetic alterations, hard use, and, in recent years, vandalism. Also, the roof structure of the north segment began to fail and is protected against collapse by shoring supported on the second floor. During the various alterations important historical elements, including a pressed-steel ceiling, lighting fixtures, a dumb waiter, plumbing fixtures, interior doors, and hardware were removed. However, remnants of these items remained at the time of documentation and have been recorded. The basements are filled with an accumulation of modern trash.

#### B. Description of Exterior:

1. Location and Siting of Building: The property is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of North Central Avenue and the alley north of Washington Street (31-33 North Central Avenue). The building faces west, and the west side is located on the Central Avenue property line and public sidewalk. The north side is located on the north property line, where it abuts an adjacent two-story building. The east side is located on the east property line and a suballey that provides access to the rear of the building and other nearby properties from the main alley that parallels Washington Street between Central Avenue and First

Street. The south side is located on the south property line and the main alley.

**2. Overall Dimensions:** The building was constructed as two nearly equal size, two-story segments: the first, in 1900, is 26 feet (north-south) by 100 feet (east-west); and the second, in 1901, is 24 feet (north-south) by 100 feet (east-west). The north wall of the first segment acts as a bearing wall for both segments, making the width of each segment from the center of the common wall equal.

The building's vertical dimension from sidewalk level to top of parapet is 28 feet. The basement floor is 10 feet below the sidewalk.

**3. Exterior Walls:** The above-grade exterior walls of the entire building are constructed with fired red brick, probably of local manufacture. The basement walls of the south segment are constructed with naturally shaped stone; those of the north segment with red brick. Lime mortar was utilized in all of the masonry work. The top-of-parapet cornice, segmental-arch window and door heads, and window sills are noteworthy character-defining brick features. The main (west) entrance to the second story of the south segment has a sculptured sandstone surround which bears the legend "STROUD 1900" in raised letters and numbers. The legend has been chipped off, leaving only a legible scar. Brick chimneys are located at intervals along, and are constructed within, the north and south walls. These chimneys project into the building at the north wall, and outside the building at the south wall and are fitted with stove-pipe connections at the second-story level. Only two chimneys continue down to the first floor, where additional stove-pipe connections are located.

The north side (of the north segment) was constructed with second-story windows, indicating that it was anticipated (for reasons undetermined) that the adjacent building on the north would be only one story in height (HABS photograph AZ-147-23). However, in about 1915 the neighboring two-story building was erected, blocking the second-floor windows of the Stroud Building.

The south (main alley) side was constructed with area-way windows. These window openings have been bricked up, and the areaways filled with earth and paved over.

Because of the fact that the two center, second-floor windows of the west side are of unequal size and the second-floor windows are differently spaced in each building segment, it appears that the first (south) segment was designed to stand alone as a complete building, and that the construction of the north segment was an afterthought. Nevertheless, it is apparent that an effort was made to integrate the two halves, utilizing identical window and brick details in the west facades of the two segments. The construction joints between the segments in the east and west sides were apparent at the time of documentation.

4. **Floor and Roof Framing:** The first and second floors are structured with 1 3/4-inch by 15 1/4-inch Douglas fir joists spaced at 12 inches on centers that span the width of each building segment. Floors are of 3/4-inch by 3 1/2-inch tongue and groove pine boards. The basement floor is partially earth, partially wood on sleepers, and partially concrete. The concrete was apparently installed at various recent times. The two separate roofs are structured with wood trusses spaced at 2 feet on centers in the north segment and 16 inches on centers in the south segment. The trusses in the north segment of the building have failed and this roof has been shored onto the second floor.

5. **Roofs:** Each segment of the building has its own roof, which is separated from the other segment by a common parapet. The roofs are cricketed and drain from west to east to scuppers in the east parapet wall, two in each building segment. The scuppers empty into leader boxes connected to leaders, which carry the water to the alley. The roof sheathing is 1- by 6-inch boards, and the non-original covering is asphalt-impregnated felt.

6. **Masonry Openings:** Typical door and window openings are constructed with flat, segmental arches in which the intradoses are nearly horizontal. The arches are formed with several courses of soldier bricks having their long sides set nearly vertically. Window openings on the north, east, and south sides have brick-

on-edge sills that project beyond the wall about an inch to form a drip.

Window openings on the north side have decorative brick sill panels formed with soldiers set diagonally (in plan) to the wall surface, creating a saw-tooth pattern. A double-brick sill course is located below the saw-tooth panels and extends across the entire west side.

Window opening details are consistent throughout the two segments of the building.

7. **Window Sash:** Three wood window types, excluding the store windows, occur in the building: 1) one-over-one, double-hung sash with transom in the west side second story, in the south side second story, and in the east side first and second stories; 2) one-over-one, double-hung sash without transom in the north side second story; and 3) single-light, hinged sash in the south side near the first-floor ceiling. The stiles of the upper sash of the double-hung windows project below the bottom rails and terminate in curved tails.

8. **Doors:** At the time of documentation no original exterior doors remained. Several five-panel, wood doors are seen in a historic photograph. The doors on the east and south sides contained transoms, now missing.

9. **Special Features:** Three particularly noteworthy exterior features are found in the building.

a. A decorative brick cornice is present on the north, south, and west sides. It is comprised of four elements: 1) a plain (flat) upper band, 2) a band of large complex dentils, 3) another plain (flat) band, and 4) a lower band of small, simple dentils. On the south side, the lower band of dentils is interrupted by the chimneys, which project from the wall.

b. The entrance to the second floor of the south segment features a Moorish-style (horseshoe-shaped) sandstone archivolt. Over the entrance, sandstone blocks carry the carved inscription "STROUD 1900." The entrance (on the street) was designed without a door. However, a pair of

double-acting doors is located at the midpoint landing of the stairway.

c. The second floor of the south segment overhangs the ground floor, which is recessed across most of the segment's west side. The second-floor facade is carried on an exposed steel beam which is supported at the southwest corner of the building by a round steel (or cast iron) column with a small decorative capital. The web of the beam is decorated with metal rosettes. This beam and column was the sole steel structural element found in the building.

10. Other Features: A number of pockets are present at the second-floor level of the east side. These pockets appear to be seats for 2- by 6-inch wood members, and suggest that a porch may have existed in former years.

#### C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: Although the building has undergone many alterations, sufficient physical evidence remained at the time of documentation to ascertain most elements of the original floor plans. The accompanying drawings illustrate the configurations of each floor at the time of documentation and designate the original and non-original elements.

2. Partitions: Partitions are constructed with wood studs, wood lath, and lime plaster. The plaster is heavily laden with animal hair and was installed in three coats, the finish coat being free of hair and troweled to a smooth surface. Wood wainscots were found in several locations of both portions of the building.

3. Ceilings: Ceilings are of wood lath and plaster, except in the entire first floor and the east end of the basement of the south segment of the building. There the ceilings are covered with pressed-steel panels. On the first floor, the main (west) room retains only remnants of an elaborately patterned ceiling, while the rear (east) room and basement retain virtually intact ceilings of simply patterned panels. The metal panels were installed over a grillage of wood furring strips. Remnants of suspended aluminum-grid ceilings occur in various locations throughout the building.

**4. Stairways:** Each segment of the building was originally constructed with one stairway between each floor. The stairways between the first floors and basements have no particularly noteworthy features; they are constructed with wood stringers, treads, and risers and are without handrails.

The original wood stairway between the first and second floors of the north segment of the building has been greatly altered. Only the run from the intermediate landing to the second floor appears to be original; the portion below the landing is probably of recent construction. At the second-floor level, the stairwell was protected by a wood railing supported on wood balusters; only scars of the original work remain.

The stairway between the first and second floors of the south segment is an interesting feature of the building. It is entered from the Central Avenue sidewalk and provides access to the furnished rooms on the second floor from the street. The straight stairway has two equal runs separated by an intermediate landing. There is no door at the sidewalk entrance (only the Moorish archway). However, a pair of double-acting doors is located at the midpoint of the landing.

The stairwell is protected at the second floor by a wood railing supported on turned, wood balusters (spindles). A round, wood handrail carried on metal brackets is located on one side of the staircase.

**5. Openings:**

a. **Doors:** A number of original doors remain in place, although most have been modified in one way or another. Typical interior doors of both segments of the building are trimmed with 1- by 4-inch jamb casements and 1- by 6-inch heads, the latter of which are surmounted by crown moldings. Operable transoms are found over the corridor doors in the second story of the south segment; other doors are without transoms. The transoms provide cross circulation of air in the furnished rooms.

Five-panel doors apparently were used throughout the building; a few remain. Some doors on the second floor of the south segment contain an ob-

scure glass light over two wood panels. It is believed that these doors originally had five wood panels and that they were modified with glass when the rooms were remodeled for office use.

b. Windows: Except as otherwise noted or illustrated, windows in exterior walls have transoms. In all cases, the window trim matches the door trim. Window sashes are described elsewhere. No windows are found in interior partitions.

6. Decorative Features: The only noteworthy decorative features of the building are the wood paneling found in the second story of the north segment and the pressed-steel ceilings found in the first story of the south segment. These features are seen in the accompanying photographs.

7. Hardware: The only original items of hardware remaining in the building are a few transom operators, roller-shade brackets, window latches, door hinges, and remnants of mortise-type locksets. All items are of very simple design and none contains decorative features. Most of the hardware appears to have been brass-plated steel; all is covered with many layers of paint.

8. Electrical, Mechanical, and Plumbing Equipment:

a. Electrical: The building was constructed with a concealed electrical system utilizing porcelain cleats, knobs, and tubes. Abandoned remnants of the wiring and one original lighting fixture remained at the time of documentation, along with various modern systems and components.

b. Mechanical: No mechanical equipment was originally installed in the building. Wood or coal stoves (connected to chimneys) were used to heat some rooms. Remnants of contemporary heating and cooling systems remain.

c. Plumbing: Functional components of the original cast iron waste/vent system remained in place at the time of documentation; no original fixtures were found. Recent piping systems and a few modern fixtures were found throughout the building.

**PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

**A. Architectural Drawings:**

No original or alteration drawings were located under "Stroud" in the indexes/catalogs of the following repositories: City of Phoenix Building Safety Department; Arizona Historical Foundation; Arizona Historical Society, Phoenix; Phoenix Public Library; Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records. However, the building is indicated on the Sanborn maps dated 1901, 1911, and 1915. The maps contain important information about the building and are on file at the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, and the Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records, Phoenix. The 1893, 1901, 1911, and 1915 Sanborn maps of Block 21 are included in the field records for this project.

**B. Historic Views:**

Information on the historic photographs contained in this document is provided in the Index to Photographs. The line drawing of the Conjectural View of the Stroud Building (1901) was prepared by Gerald A. Doyle & Associates.

**C. Interviews:**

No interviews were conducted; no persons with knowledge of the building were identified.

**D. Bibliography:**

Blumenson, John J. - G. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600 - 1945. Revised edition. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981.

Doyle, Gerald A. & Associates. "A Request for Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places of the Buildings on Block 21 of the Original Phoenix Townsite," 1984. Document is on file with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

"Founding the Phoenix Townsite." Arizona Sheriff  
(March 1973): 14-42.

Kaney, Eunice E. "The Original Phoenix Townsite, 1870-1908." Block 21 File. Central Phoenix Redevelopment. City of Phoenix.

Maps.

Official Plat of the Original Townsite of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona Territory, surveyed by Wm. A. Hancock, 1887. Map Room. Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.

Official Plat of the Original Townsite of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona Territory, surveyed by S. A. Davison, 1895. Map Room. Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.

Mawn, Geoffrey Padraic. "Phoenix, Arizona: Central City of the Southwest, 1870-1920." Ph.D. dissertation, Arizona State University, 1979.

Phoenix City Directories. 1892, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899-1900, 1903, 1905, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1929, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1945. Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.

"A Short History of Phoenix Townsite." Cities, Towns and Settlements File. Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.

Smith, Karen Lynn. "From Town to City: A History of Phoenix, 1870-1912." Master's thesis, University of California, [1978].

E. Other Sources of Information:

Maricopa County tax records probably contain scanty additional information on the building.

The Arizona Department of Vital Statistics probably has on file Dr. Stroud's death certificate.

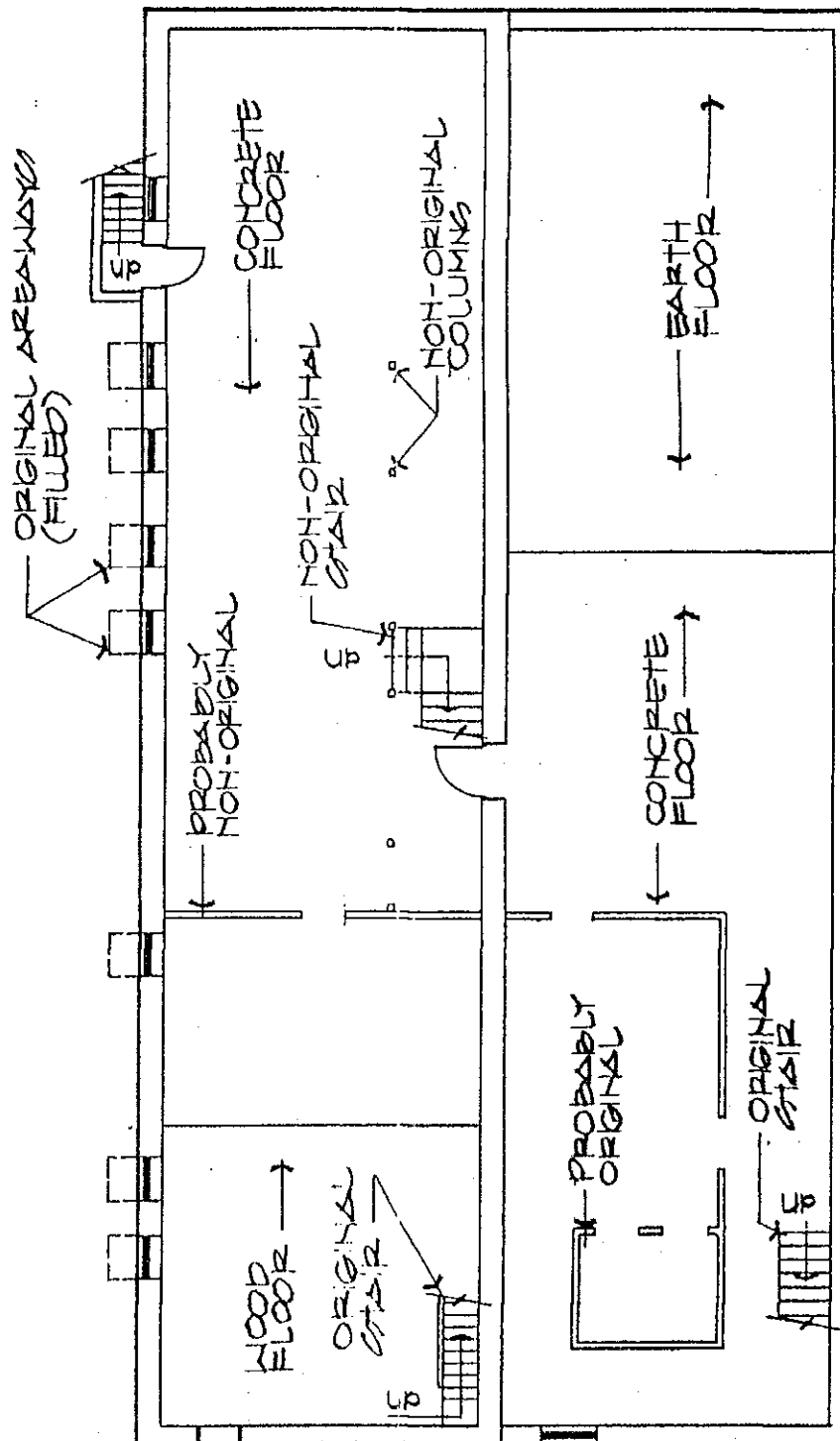
F. Supplemental Information:

A brief biography of Harrison E. Stroud, published in 1901, and an unidentified newspaper article concerning

his sister are included in the field records of this project.

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION.

This report presents the results of an architectural survey of the Stroud Building located on Block 21, Phoenix, Arizona, conducted by Gerald A. Doyle & Associates, historical architects, in December 1989, for compliance with a memorandum of understanding among the City of Phoenix, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The property was studied for its architectural characteristics, general physical condition, and associations with historically significant people and events. The accompanying documentary narrative and photographs were prepared to mitigate the demolition of the property, which occurred December 1989 and January 1990. The study increased the understanding of the development of Phoenix, especially in the original townsite, and makes a contribution of knowledge to the history of commercial architecture in Arizona at the turn of the century.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN  
(AS FOUND)

0 4 8 16 FT.



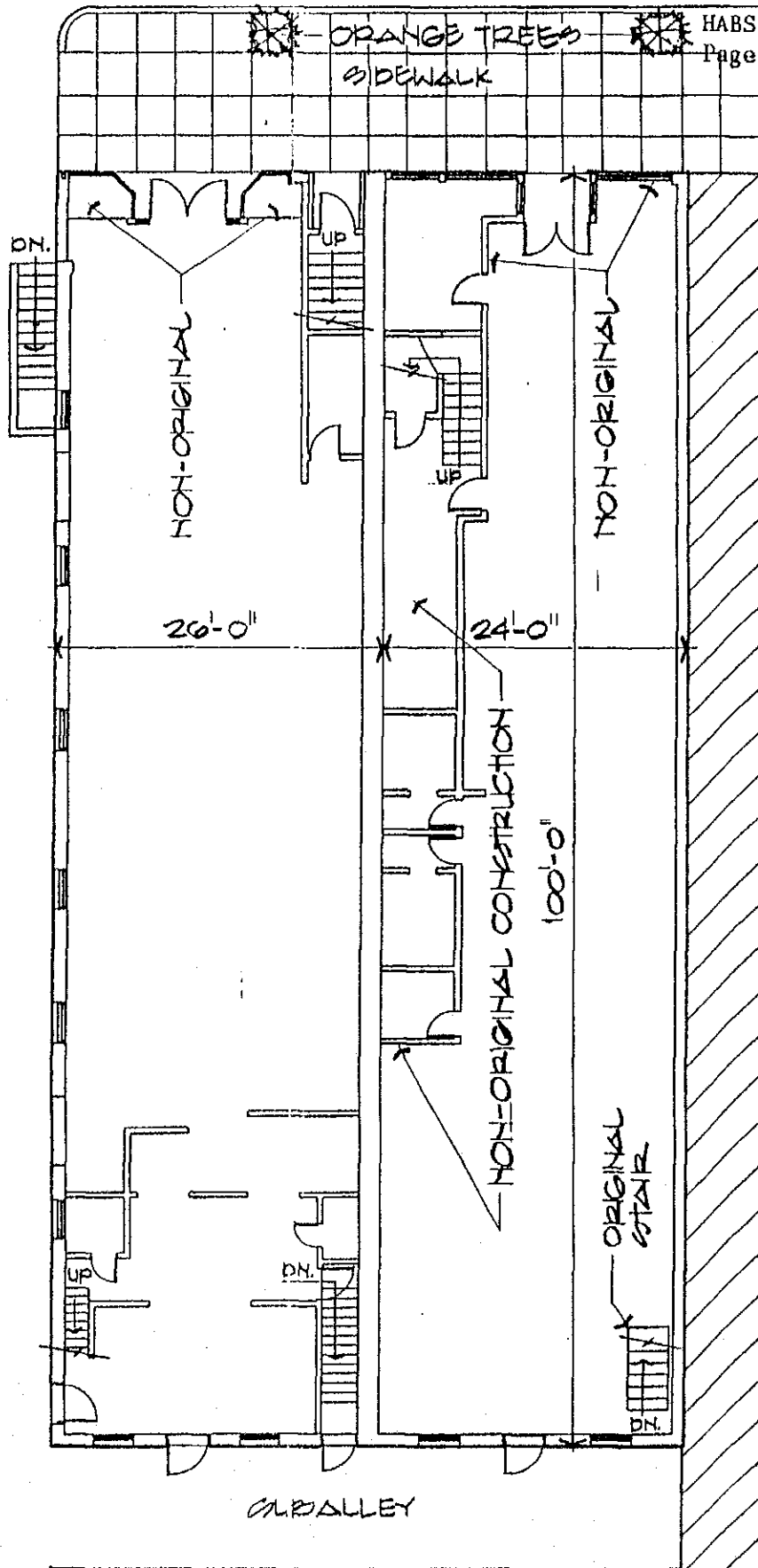
NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE

STROUD BUILDING

HABS No. AZ-147

Page 19

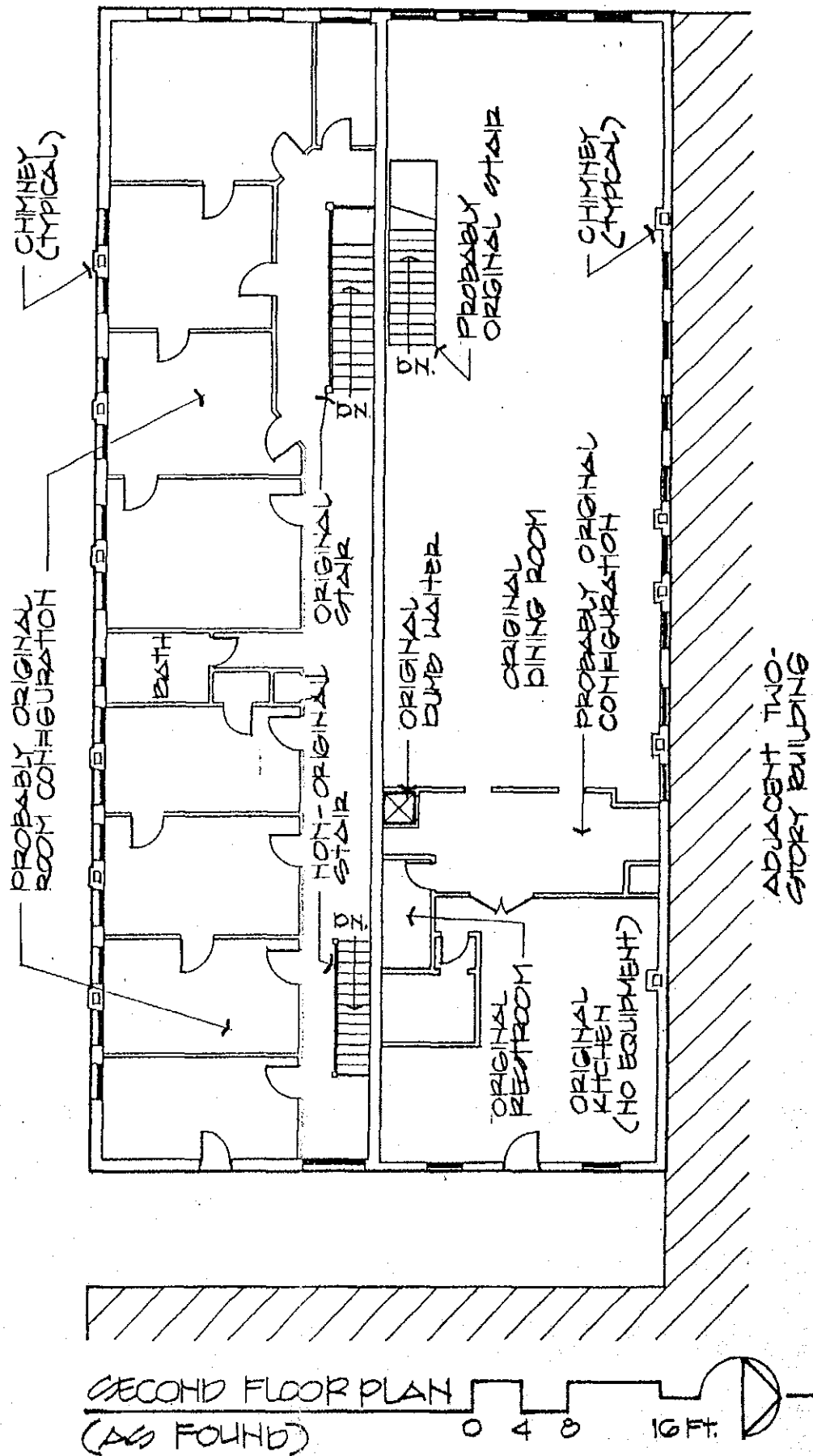
ALLEY NORTH OF  
WASHINGTON STREET



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
(AS FOUND)

0 4 8 16 ft.







CONJECTURAL VIEW OF THE STROUD BUILDING (circa 1901)